(David McNeill

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1834. [NO. 887.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

at low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

Office Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company.
FAYETTEVILLE, 21st MAY, 1834.

AN Instalment of Ten Dollars pr. Share, in this Company, will be payable on Tuesday, the 17th June next.

By order of the President and Directors.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD, *Treas'r.*
86-2w.

Corn and Hay.

[Tw]o hundred bushels prime White CORN, [...] bundles Hay.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 26, 1834.

D. GILCHRIST, SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that he has stationed himself at A. Baily's Hotel, and will remain until the 7th of June, for the purpose of attending to his profession. His charges will be moderate, and ladies attended to at their places of abode, if required.

May 20th, 1834.

We, the undersigned, having employed Mr. Gilchrist some time ago in his professsional capacity, take pleasure in saying that his operations were performed neatly, and remain firm.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,
JOHN SELPH,
JAMES DODD.
Fayetteville, N. C. 2w

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE First Session of this Institution will begin on Monday, June 2d, and continue without intermission the present year, until the twenty-sixth of November. Hereafter the academic year will be divided into two equal Sessions, and the charge will be equal. The opening session of the present year being twenty-five weeks and a few days, will be charged in the proportion which this bears to the whole academic year of forty weeks.

JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, *Rector.*
Raleigh, May 12, 1834. 86 2w.

Surgical Notice.

DR. ROWAN would respectfully offer his services, in the cure of that portion of the community afflicted with HERNIA (or Rupture.) The best approved Trusses yet used, have been defective only from the circumstance of their pressure, and any aggravation of the misfortune. That Dr. R. uses, (invented by Stagner of Ky.) acts on a principle entirely different from any yet known. Wherever introduced it has excluded all others, and will, if properly applied, effect a *perfect cure.* It is deemed unnecessary to add recommendatory language, not only from the fact of his being in possession Testimonials that will satisfy the most incredulous, but that the Truss has only to be properly adjusted to a ruptured sufferer to recommend itself.

He will be in Raleigh, from the 23d until the 31st May, at Guion's Hotel; in Fayetteville, from the 1st until the 5th of June, at Cochran's; in Elizabeth Town, on the 6th and 7th; in Wilmington, from the 8th until the 12th.
Salisbury, May 1834. 86tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. [...]art, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. [...] McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
[...]ville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

FEVER AND AGUE

Cured in every instance by the use of the Genuine "Rowand's Tonic Mixture,"

OF WHICH ALREADY MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

In consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a sure cure for *Fever and Ague*, or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the Proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of limiting the sale of the mixture, to as few establishments or agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demand. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the parts of the country adjacent thereto, that E. J. HALE has been appointed sole agent for that place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture.

JOHN R. ROWAND, *Proprietor.*

The above Medicine, price $1 per bottle, $10 per dozen, together with the ANTI-COS[TIVE] PILLS, price 25 cents per box, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 21, 1834.

[Let]ter Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

In Store,

15,000 lbs. prime SUGARS,
60 bags prime green Coffee,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Rod, Band, Sheet, Slit and Hoop Iron, &c.

Together with a very extensive assortment, embracing every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Slippers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

Land Surveying, &c.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Citizens of this place and its vicinity, in his professional capacity as Civil Engineer, Surveyor, and Draftsman. He thinks it unnecessary to say any thing of his qualifications in the above branches of sciences, as they are very generally known in this neighborhood and throughout the State. His terms will be moderate. He would also give instruction in the above branches to a few pupils.

ROBT. H. B. BRAZIER.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1834. 82-tf.

Coach  Making.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

BEG leave to offer their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also to inform them, that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as Light Family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, CARRY-ALLS, Light WAGONS, &c. Also, Pannel and Stick GIGS and SULKIES, all of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. All Work done by them, warranted as usual, for 12 months.

REPAIRING,

Of every description, neatly executed at the shortest notice.

P. S.—Having recently employed a first rate Coach and Sign Painter, (from the North,) they are better than ever prepared to execute work in either of these branches of business.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1834. 85-3t.

FOR SALE,

8 HHDS. JAMAICA *SUGAR,*
In fine order,
J. HUSKE & SON.
May 19, 1834. 85-3w.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCullock on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.
May 20, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received our Spring supply, which with our former Stock, comprises a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Cotton & Wool CARDS, Fur and Wool HATS, Cotton YARN, SHOES, Palm Leaf HATS, Leghorn BONNETS, SADDLES and BRIDLES, PAINTS, DRUGS, and Patent MEDICINES.

Also,

12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
70 bags COFFEE,
6 do Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
10 boxes Raisins,
6 casks Wine,
80 casks Nails,
6 tons English and Swedes Iron,

Which we offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash, country produce, or approved paper.

[SC]OTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, May 5, 1834. 83-6w.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time.* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers,	from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts per lb
Transient Customers,	" 2 to 35 "	4 " "
Wholesale,	" 25 to 500	3 " "
Do.	500 lb. and upwards	2 " "

BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, May 14. 85tf.

LENOX CASTLE.

THE undersigned having become sole proprietor of LENOX CASTLE, in Rockingham county, North Carolina, and being anxious to render it a place of resort both to those who are in pursuit of pleasure and health, has erected additional rooms, and will be prepared to receive company the approaching season. This place, whether viewed as a high healthy situation, with a fine pure air, or as regards its waters, which have been long celebrated for the medical properties they possess, is decidedly one of the most desirable spots to spend the summer which can be found in this State. He has also erected a

BATHING HOUSE,

Where either the cold or tepid bath can be taken. He flatters himself, by using every exertion to please, and by moderate charges, to merit a portion of public patronage.

ARMISTEAD F. BRACKIN.
May 5, 1834. 85-3w.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JOS. WOOD.
Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.
January 6, 1834.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April 1. 78tf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JACKSON, by Major Jack Downing; Helen, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth; Traits and Traditions; Perils of Pearl Street; Frank Orby Trevelyan; Mental Developments; Breckenridge's Recollections; Speeches of Chatham; Burke, &c. Newton on the Prophecies; Smith's key to Revelations; Life of Clay; Foster's Crown Law; Zion Songster; Key to Emerson's Arithmetic; Nos. 29 and 30, Scott's Works; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Gould's Latin Grammar; Mitchel's Traveller's Guide; Webster's old Spelling Book; White and Blue laid Letter Paper; Memorandum books; Gunter's Scales. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
April 28.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 26, 1834.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Board of Managers of the Fayetteville N. C. Sunday School Society, auxiliary to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, respectfully submit this, their 7th Annual Report, to the consideration of the Society.

School No. 1 has 1 Superintendent, 1 assistant Superintendent, 10 Teachers, 6 male and 4 female, and 72 Scholars, 40 boys and 32 girls. The average number of punctual attendants has been 7 Teachers and 38 Scholars.

School No. 2 has a general and an assistant Superintendent, 3 male Teachers, and the number of Scholars regularly a ttending has been from 25 to 30.

The two Schools together have about 100 Scholars enrolled, and about 65 of these have been regular and punctual.

The Librarian reports 167 misbellaneous volumes on catalogue; among which are to be found some valuable works; about 50 volumes are small collections suitable for the younger part of the School. Of the number thus reported 20 are now in the hands of the Scholars, 25 in School No. 2, and 122 in the desk. And it is worthy of note, that some of the Scholars have read nearly all of the books in the Library.

In reviewing the state of our Sabbath Schools the past year, while we have abundant cause of thankfulness to God for keeping them alive, yet we are pained at the discovery, that they have not been *altogether* exempt from disease and its deleterious effects, *langour, debility* and *inertness.* And we cannot conceal our fearful apprehensions, notwithstanding more favorable symptoms have recently appeared and a convalescent state has been produced, unless we give an unwearied attention of skilful nursing, a relapse may take place which would terminate in the most fatal consequences.—To be less figurative, we cannot assert that our Schools have prospered *much* since our last Report; on the contrary, we are bound to forewarn you, that without a hearty and united co-operation on the part of this Society, *our cause must go down.*

We have endeavored faithfully to search out the *causes* which have produced this lamentable state of things; and we hope you will bear with us while with great plainness of speech, we ask leave to speak out on this subject. We would by no means cast the slightest shade of a censorious reflection upon the worthy individuals whose indefatigable perseverance, (under the most obstinate difficulties and discouraging circumstances) in the gratuitous bestowal of their *time, talents* and *labour*, demands our cordial thanks and entitles them to our highest esteem and commendation. Were it not for a few "They, after all others had withdrawn their attention, still *remained watching, nursing* and *praying* at their posts. And it is by them, under God, we are enabled to inform you the Methodists still have two, comparatively small, schools in Fayetteville. But we must be permitted to say, however indisposed to be personal in our reflections, that this alarming declension has been produced, if not immediately, yet consecutively, by the combination of the following deplorable causes, to wit:

1. The parents and guardians of the children have not been sufficiently interested in this good cause.

2. The members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church are culpably deficient in zeal and activity in the Sabbath School interest.

We do most firmly believe, if these causes could be removed, a vigorous reaction would immediately take place, and our hearts would soon be cheered with a glorious advance of this important branch of Christian philanthropy.

1. We have intimated our impression that parents and guardians are not as much interested in the schools as they should be.

This indifference is manifested, we think, by the irregular attendance of many of the scholars. The following statement will substantiate this allegation:—In the upper school the smallest number of absentees at one time was on April 28th, 1833, and amounted to 13. The greatest number absent was on 15th September following, and amounted to 64! The memorandum for that day, however, states it to have been a very disagreeable one on account of the weather. The average number of the absentees during the year, is estimated to have been 36! Now, when we ascertain that so many have habitually stayed away, we cannot, with the utmost stretch of reasonable probabilities, conclude that the Parents and Wards of these Children could have felt that anxious solicitude for their moral improvements as they ought: or have exercised the necessary discipline over them in commanding and securing their constant and punctual attendance.

2d. But the burden of our complaints lies against the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church in particular.

The time was when we, as a people, were proverbial for our persevering zeal and indefatigable assiduity. Others *saw, marked*, imitated and have now left us far behind—yea! altogether out of sight. Look at the laudable zeal and benevolent charities of our neighboring sister Churches! Where is the *Hut* into which *they* have not entered? Where is the mendicant who has escaped their generosity? Who the poor *they* have not noticed? The hungry *they* have not fed? The naked *they* have not clothed? The sick *they* have not visited? The sorrowful *they* have not comforted? The homeless *they* have not sheltered? The idle *they* have not employed? And what a *mighty inference* must these acts of commendable Christian benevolence produce? That they are thus produced, and very *successfully pleaded* in aid of *their* Sabbath Schools are too notorious to be denied. They have studied *well* the principles and have calculated *correctly* the probable results. They look with Scriptural certainty to the rising generation for the perpetuated prosperity of the Church. They view Sabbath Schools as promising ecclesiastical Nurseries; and they have spared no pains and "count no costs" in filling up their numbers and in retaining them after they are thus procured. *And who can blame them?* It is the laudable work of the most generous minds!

But suffer us to ask is it so with us? Brethren and friends, *we fear* it is not. Are there not children of Methodist parents that attend other Sabbath Schools? We answer—there are. *These things ought not so to be!* We would heartily rejoice in hailing the auspicious day that would amalgamate the congregated Churches of Christ into one fold; when, with one heart and one mind, all would *unite* in one *general combined* effort to build up the magnificent Temple of the Lord.—And, our hearts bear us witness, we would not be behind the very first who should lead the van in this glorious struggle. But we *must* protest against the practice of suffering our little ones to be expatriated from *us* during their non-age, and thus becoming the adopted children of strangers, while their *own natural* parents are *alive*, and have *room* sufficient and "*bread* enough and to spare" for them! No! There is space enough in the uncultivated fields of Earth's domains for *each* to sow, to till and to reap a pleasing fruitful harvest, without committing a trespass on his neighbor's enclosures. But we should *never forget*, that if we "*wickedly* and *slothfully*" *neglect* to make a *wise improvement* of the things committed to *our* care, they *shall be taken away* from *us* and be *given* unto others.

We have another verse to read from this chapter of Lamentations and we are done. In further exemplification of the last item, we have yet a more delicate and unpopular complaint to make. We scarcely know how to introduce without hazarding our reputation for respectful etiquette, a slight inuendo, derogating from the distinctive peculiarity of female eexcellency in every benevolent and moral enterprize; "For how can we touch the sensitive plant without disturbing its repose?" Yet the same spirit of frankness which has marked this protracted report, compels us to announce that the Schools have greatly needed more efficient aids from the Ladies than they have received. Too much, however, cannot be said in commendation of the few who have bestowed their needed and acceptable services; and if their retiring modesty would permit as we would *now*, in the behalf of the School, of the Board, and of the Society, present them with our public thanks.

But the presence of some *influential elderly* Ladies is *absolutely* necessary, not only to give satisfaction and confidence to the Parents, but to encourage the timidity and natural reservedness of the estimable *younger ones*, who are devoting themselves to the delightful work. Esteemed Sisters, allow us respectfully, to invite you to countenance our noble enterprize—as *many* of you as are *needed constantly* by your labors; and *all* of you *personally*, by your occasional visits to the Schools, and your unremitted out-door labors, to advance their interests.

Thus, we have at length concluded our statement of facts;—they are "stubborn things," and they speak for themselves. We cannot conclude, however, without mentioning for your encouragement, that we have been pleased to notice in the Superintendent's "Minute Book," a memorandum for the last Sabbath in School No. 1., where he says, "I am glad to find we have a larger number of boys present to-day, than we have had since the 23d of last June. Upon the whole, I think we may say the School is on the advance." And the Superintendent of School No. 2, says of the Scholars,—"they seem to be in a good way of learning, and attend punctually."

Our prime object, Brethren, is not to cause you to relinquish your good work—but to urge the absolute necessity of redoubled efforts in its unwearied prosecution. You should consider yourselves more than amply compensated from the pleasing reflection, that in the course of the past year *two* of the Scholars have been happily converted to God, and have united themselves to the Church of Christ. May we ultimately succeed in "training" all the happiness of meeting them in Heaven.

All of which respectfully submitted, &c., by
THE BOARD.

The foregoing Report being adopted, it was, on motion, unanimously

Resolved, That the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Journal, be requested to publish it in their papers.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard have just issued a well printed octavo of 254 pages, entitled *Letters of John Randolph to a Young Relative*, through a series of years from early youth to mature manhood. This collection, made by the young relative himself, is entirely authentic. The letters were selected from among several hundred, as most fit for publication. Every one of them is strongly characteristic. They are made up of excellent instructions to his relative, respecting personal conduct and the culture of his mind; philological remarks; accounts of his own situation and feelings; notices of his acquaintance, and so forth. Annexed to Letter CLIX. is the following note of the editor.

"This letter was written during a lucid interval of alienation of mind; which, for the first time, amounted to positive delirium. Fits of caprice and petulance, following days of the deepest gloom, had, for years previously, overshadowed his mind, evincing the existence of some corroding care, for which he neither sought, nor would receive any sympathy.

"For many weeks, his conduct towards myself, who was the only inmate of his household, had been marked by contumelious indignities, which required almost heroic patience to endure; even when aided by a warm and affectionate devotion, and an anxious wish to alleviate the agonies of such a mind in ruins. All hope of attaining this end, finally failed; and, when he found that I would no longer remain with him, the above letter was written; it is almost needless to say with what effect. I remained with him two years longer.

"The truth and beauty of the eastern allegory, of the man endowed with two souls, was never more forcibly exemplified than in his case. In his dark days, when the evil genius predominated, the austere vindictiveness of his feelings towards those that a distempered fancy depicted as enemies, or as delinquent in truth or honor, was horribly severe and remorseless.

"On the contrary when the benevolent genius had the ascendant, no one ever knew better how to feel and express the tenderest kindness, or to evince, in countenance and manner, gentler benevolence of heart.

We annex some impressive extracts from the Letters; and our readers will we are sure welcome such specimens.

"Do not undervalue the character of the *real* gentleman, which is the most respectable amongst men. It consists not of plate, and equipage, and rich living, any more than in the disease which that mode of life engenders; but in *truth*, courtesy, bravery, generosity, and learning, which last, although not *essential* to it, yet does very much to adorn and illustrate the character of the true gentleman. Tommy Merton's gentlemen were no gentlemen, except in the acceptation of innkeepers, (and the *great* vulgar, as well as the small,) with whom he who rides in a coach and six, is three times as great a gentleman as he who drives a post-chaise and pair. Lay down this as a principle, that *truth* is to the other virtues, what vital air is to the human system. They cannot exist *at all* without it; and as the body may live under many diseases, if supplied with pure air for its consumption, so may the character survive many defects where there is a rigid attachment to *truth.* All *equivocation* and subterfuge belong to falsehood, which consists, not in using *false* words only, but in conveying false impressions, no matter how; and if a person deceive himself, and I, by my silence, suffer him to remain in that error, I am implicated in the deception, unless he be one who has no right to rely upon me for information, and, in that case, 'tis plain, I could not be instrumental in deceiving him."

"*Roanoke, June* 10, 1821.

"You do not overrate the solitariness of the life I lead here. It is dreary beyond conception, except by the actual sufferer. I can only acquiesce in it, as the lot in which I have been cast by the good providence of God; and endeavour to bear it, and the daily increasing infirmities, which threaten total helplessness, as well as I may. 'Many long weeks have passed since you heard from me.' And why should I write? To say that I had made another notch in my tally?—or to enter upon the monotonous list of grievances, mental and bodily, which egotism itself could scarcely bear to relate, and none other to listen to. You say truly; 'there is no substitute' for what you name, 'that can fill the heart.' The bitter conviction has long ago rushed upon my own, and arrested its functions. Not that it is without its paroxysms, which, I thank Heaven, itself, alone, is conscious of. Perhaps I am wrong to indulge in this vein; but I must write thus, or not at all. No punishment, except remorse, can exceed the misery I feel. My heart swells to bursting, at past recollections; and, as the present is without enjoyment, so is the future without hope; so far, at least, as respects this world."

"The true cure for maladies like yours, is employment. 'Be not solitary; be not idle!' was all that Burton could advise. Rely upon it, life was not given us to be spent in dreams and feverie, but for active, useful exertion that turns to some account to ourselves, or to others—not laborious idleness. (I say nothing of religion, which is between the heart and its Creator.) This preaching is, I know, foolish enough: but let it pass. We have all two educations; one we have given to us—the other we give ourselves; and, after a certain time of life, when the character has taken its ply, it is idle to attempt to change it."

"To form good habits is almost as easy as to fall into *bad.* What is the difference between an industrious, sober man and an idle drunken one, but their respective habits? 'Tis just as easy for Mr. Harrison to be temperate and active, as 'tis for poor Knowles to be the reverse; with this great difference, that, exclusive of the effects of their respective courses of life on their respectability and fortunes, the exercises of the one are followed by health, pleasure, and peace of mind, whilst those of the other engender *disease, pain,* and *discontent*—to say nothing of poverty in its most hideous shape, *want*, squalid misery, and the contempt of the world, contrasted with affluent plenty, a smiling family, and the esteem of all *good men.* Perhaps you cannot believe that there exists a being would hesitate which of these lots to choose. Alas! my son, vice puts on such alluring shapes, indolence is so seducing, that, (like the flies in Æsop,) we revel whilst the sun shines, and for a few hours' temporary pleasure pay the price of perishing at the moment, by setting a just value on the *future*, and disregarding present temptation, they secure an honorable and comfortable asylum. All nature, my son, is a volume, speaking comfort and offering instruction to the good and wise. But 'the fool saith in his heart, There is no God:' he shuts his eyes to the great book of Nature that lies open before him. Your fate, my dear Theodorick, is in your own hands. Like Hercules, every young man has his choice between *pleasure*, falsely so called, and *infamy*, or laborious virtue and a fair fame. In old age, indeed long before, we begin to *feel* the folly, or wisdom, of our selection. I confidently trust that you, my son, will choose wisely. In seven years from this time, you will repent, or rejoice, at the disposition which you make of the present hour."

"*Monday Morning, Jan.* 21, 1822.

"I have just received your letter of Saturday, which I read with much pleasure; although I cannot think you are right in giving up exercise altogether. You know my opinion of female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one, I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some virtuous and amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from the pollution which besets it on all sides. Nevertheless, I trust that your fondness for the company of ladies may not rob you of the time which ought to be devoted to reading and meditating on your profession; and, above all, that it may not acquire for you the reputation of *Dangler*—in itself bordering on the contemptible, and seriously detrimental to *your* professional character. A cautious old Squaretoes, who might have no objection to employing such a one at the bar, would, perhaps, be shy of introducing him as a practitioner in his family, in case he should have a pretty daughter, or niece, or sister; although all experience shows that, of all male animals, the Dangler is the most harmless to the ladies, who quickly learn, with the intuitive sagacity of the sex, to make a convenience of him, while he serves for a butt, also.

"Rely upon it, that to love a woman as a mistress, although a delicious delirium, an intoxication far surpassing that of Champagne, is altogether unessentail, nay, *pernicious*, in the choice of a wife, which a man ought to set about in his sober senses—choosing her, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding-gown, for qualities that 'wear well.' I am well persuaded, that few love-matches are happy ones. One thing, at least, is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasures. A Newton, or a mere scholar, may find employment in study, a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend, and children around him, to cherish and support the dreariness of old age. Do you remember A. V.? He could neither read nor think; any wife, a scolding one, would have been a blessing to that poor man. After all, 'suitability' is the true foundation for marriage. If the parties be suited to one another, in age, situation in life, (a man, indeed, may descend, where all else is fitting,) temper, and constitution, these are the ingredients of a happy marriage—or, at least, a convenient one—which is all that people of experience expect."

The horse of President Jackson took the purse, at the Jockey Club races, last week in Washington. We should have thought the Jockeying days of the old Roman were over.

In the French trial by jury, unanimity is not required for a verdict—a majority of eight to four is competent to return a verdict.

FROM MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, 16th May, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

You may look out for me nigh upon as soon as you get this letter, for I guess you must begin to think I belong to the Post Office Committee, or some other committee in Congress that dont like to make no report, seeing that you haint heard nothin from me ever since I writ to you about the Gineral's 2d Protest, and telled you that are story about "*Old Sile*" and the rest on 'em down East there, at old Miss Crane's Tavern, when they *tried an experiment* in wiping out the chalk marks agin 'em. But my good old friend, I haint been idle since that time, but I have been nockin about here every day pretty much arter the old fashion all day; and then at night talkin over all matters with Mr. Clay, who has treated me so kind ever since I have been at his house, that some folks begin to think that he is *putting up* with me instead of my *putting up* with him.

When the Gineral come to hear where I was and what I was busy at, he has ben in a pesky worryment, and almost every day I would get some kind of a coaxin hint, from some of his friends here in Congress, that he would like to have me back agin with him. And Mr. Clay has telled me over and over that I need'nt make no bones on't, but as soon as I thought I would be better off with the Gineral, I could pack up and go back agin, and he would'nt think a bit hard on't.

But I am detarmined to let the Gineral see that I haint got as good an opinion of the folk about him as he has, and I would sooner hoe potatoes all day than submit agin to mix up with such a set of chaps as he has all the while about The Government; and the last time the Gineral sent me a message, and asked me the reason I would'nt quit the Senate and Mr. Clay and go back to the White House, I set down and wrote to him every word of that are story about old Deacon Whittlesey's two sons and the flock of sheep. You remember when the old Deacon died, about a year afore the Embargo, he left two sons, Ezra and Ichabod, and telled 'em in his will they might have all his property, equally atwixt 'm. Ezra was a pretty sly, cute critter and Ichabod warnt quite so much so, but was good natured, and some folks thought he never would cut his eye teeth, tho' I always thought in the long run he had a pretty considerable share of mother wit, but took his own way in showin on't. Well, when they came to divide off the sheep, (for the Deacon had one of the biggest flocks of sheep in all them parts,) Ezra thought he'd try and git the best of the bargin, and he got up early in the mornin, and put all the fine healthy and clean sheep in one pen; and all the scabby and snuffle noses and tag locks in another pen, and then he put Old Billy along with 'em—Old Billy you know was a pet ram, and Ichabod loved him almost as much as he did any thing in this world, for he had taken care of him ever since he was a lamb. So Ezra thought that Ichabod would take that share seein that Old Billy was among 'em.—Well, arter breakfast they went out, and says Ezra, here, says he, Ichabod, the sheep are all divided off, and seein it's you, and I don't want to take no advantage on you, you may take your choice of pens. Ichabod he got *on the fence*, and he looked at one flock, and then agin he looked at another, and as soon as old Billy see him he began to ba-ha-ha right out arter him as he always use to whenever he see Ichabod, and Ichabod he looked agin, and critter,) and says he—my old friend Billy its plagy hard for me to part with you, I tell you; I like you says he nigh upon as well as ever I did, but you are surrounded by sich a raft of snuffle nose, scabby set of tag tails, that I cant have nothin more to do with you. And with that Ichabod tolled Ezra he'd take tother flock, and so Ezra got the worst on't after all his pains. He got Old Billy to be sure, but then he got an everlasting set of scabby scamps along with him. And all the neighbours about, say to this day, that upon the hull, tho' Ezra is a pretty sharp felly, they some how think Ichabod got the best of that bargain.

I have hearn tell, but I wont say sartin its true (for I won't say nothing is true now-a-days unless I see it,) that when the Gineral got my letter containing this story, he read it over two or three times, and could'nt somehow git the bottom on't.

He said he was sartin there was somethin in't important to the "*Government*" for he never knew the Major to take the trouble to write about a story without there being something in't of that natur, and so he slatted round and ordered Amos, and Levi, and Ruben, and Barry, and Blair, and pretty nigh the rest of the Cabinet to get together and to lend him a hand in understandin this matter. As soon as they got into the Cabinet room and found out what the Gineral was arter, and all of 'em had read my letter over, they began to whisper round among themselves, and to rights one on 'em tell'd the Gineral there was one story almost as important as the Major's sheep story, and that the Gineral better take that up at once, and that was that Biddle had refused to let the Committee, sent by Congress to examine into the Bank, have the books and papers of the Bank, to take over to their lodgings out of the Bank and to examine them there. And that he would'nt let the Committee have his private letters, that he had written and received, nor his wife's nor children's private letters. Nor would he tell the Committee how much it cost him every day to go to market, nor whether he roasted his potatoes or boil'd em.

And when the Committee asked him if he wore a wig or his own natural hair, he tell'd them it warn't none of their business; that if they wanted to examine the Bank, and all the money, and Books, and papers in't, there it was for 'em, and a good room in the Bank for 'em to do all their work in they wanted, and that he or some other officer of the Bank would all the while be present to explain every thing, and keep an eye on every thing and he would'nt let a single book or paper go out of the Bank so long as he was President on't; that once when Congress sent a Committee there afore, Reuben Whitney swore pint blank to some things that took place on a *certain day*, 'twixt him and *the Squire* at the Bank, he was sure on't: for he mark'd it right down on paper; and if it had'nt been for a little piece of paper that the Squire found by accident he never could have shown that on that very day *he* was at Washington and not in the Bank, and so, as it's important to keep all the papers of the Bank in order, he won't let nobody handle 'em without keeping some one at hand to have an eye on't, and put 'em all straight agin, and so forth. The Gineral got hoppin mad at hearing this, and especially when they tell'd him it was impossible to find any mistake or error in the Bank unless the Committee had the siftin and mixin all the papers and unless they had all the Squire's private letters, and those of his wife and children; and also knew what it cost the Squire to go to market every day, and whether he roasted his potatoes or not; and more especially, nothing could be done unless they knew whether the Squire wore a wig or his own natural hair.

Well, says the Gineral, I'm glad of this, and it's jist what I expected; now says he, I'll order the Committee back to Washington, and all on you must turn too and lend the Committee a hand in writin a report to Congress that will blow Biddle and the Bank all to splinters; it will help to keep folks from lookin into other matters, wont it Barry? says the Gineral. The Major give the Gineral a look as known as old Sile did, at old Miss Crane's Tavern. Now says the Gineral, let us take up Major Downing's Letter agin, and jist then another one of the Cabinet he spoke up, and says he, Gineral, you hain't hearn yet about the Frenchman refusin to pay up Rives' Treaty? had'nt we best take up that business?—and so he tell'd the Gineral all the news jist receiv'd from France, about that matter. The Gineral some how did'nt seem to think much about that—he said he always had a kinder notion that Rives had quit France a leetle too soon, and that he had boasted too much about it, and that there was a plagy deal of difference atwixt making a bargain and clinchin on't, howsever, says the Gineral, if we don't git the mony, we have got the Treaty, and that's more than Mr. Adams got of the Frenchmen, and we have had our full share of *glory* out on't any way, I reckon.—I wish though, says the Gineral, instead of Mr. Livingston, I had sent Major Downing right out there in the two Pollies, along with Captain Jumper," and says he, talkin about Major Downing, let's take up that Letter of his'en agin, and the Gineral begun to hunt for it among a hull pile of papers on the table and not findin it, he got 'em all huntin for it, and he begun feelin for it as he did for his spectacles a spell ago, and was jist gittin into the same trouble and was tellin what difficulty he met with in keepin things in order ever since I left him, when another member of the Cabinet seein the Gineral would'nt give up or forgit that sheep story, ask'd him what he thought of that new plan of makin Whiskey, that it was one of the most important things that ever was, for seein now that Masonry and Anti-Masonry was pritty much all alone, and goin to vote the entire Whig Ticket, all over the country and all the foreigners too; and if somethin warn't done to git up another party they were all gone—and seein that the Temperance Society was now the biggist and strongest in the country, it was all important to git that on the Gineral's side. But that's impossible says the Gineral, 'for some of our strongest leaders would jist as soon go barefoot as to give up Whiskey." What, says the Gineral, would become of ——, and he was jist goin to give a good list of Whiskey folks, when the other one went on tellin how it could be done, that a new invention was discovered to make Whiskey that any man could drink, and git drunk too, without showin on't no more than if he drank water all the while; and the hull trick on't was, in alterin the worm, and instead of havin that crooked, to make it straight, for the crook of the worm was the hull cause of folks realin round when they drank Whiskey. So now by this discovery any man could be a good temperance man and drink as much Whiskey as he pleased, and no one would be the wiser on't. The Gineral was so taken with this notion, he stop'd lookin any further for my Letter; he tell'd the Cabinet right off to go to work and git up a proclamation in favor of temperance; and to have all the crooked worms altered to straight ones. Why, says he, there is no tellin to what a pitch my Government will go yet, when any man may drink what he pleases, and no mortal can tell the difference? and whilst Mr. Jefferson could say "we are all Federalists and we are all Democrats," I'll say in my next message "we are all drunk and we are all sober."

I begun this Letter, by tellin you I'd be in New York nigh upon as soon as this would, and I haint tell'd why I am goin there—Well you see the Senate had been waitin for a long spell to git a report from Mr. Taney, of the exact condition of the Pet Banks, where the Gineral keeps the money now—and as "The Government" don't choose to tell much about it, I have offered to go and look into the work myself—I ask'd some of the Senators if they wanted to give me any directions about it, and how I was to act, but they say I know as much about it as any on em, but seein that tother House had jist sent a committee to examine Squire Biddle's Bank I'd best follow the same track they took and give the pet Banks a siftin arter the same fashion, and so I am off for New York in a day or some shirts mended, boots footed, and Bigelow I calculate on him to act as my Secretary; and he can be gittin things in order, for a rale genewine and close examination—I think it will be best to begin in New York, for I shall have the aid of Zekel and if I give them Banks a siftin and I find ev'ry thing there free from all party business and corruption, and no *monsters* among 'em, my notion is, there wont be no occasion to look no further—as I want to be as nigh Wall street, as possible, tell Zekel to try and get a room for me in Howard's *Exchange Hotel*, Broad street, and one big enuf for spreadin books and paper about.

You need'nt say much about my plans, as I should like to hop in upon the pet Banks as I did upon Squire Biddle's Bank last summer, without lettin 'em know of my comin. Yours, &c.

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

Further Fruits of the "Experiment."—Among Mr. Secretary Taney's notable expedients for introducing Jackson money, or a metallic currency, in the place of bank note circulation of the country—one much relied upon was, that of inducing the *pet* banks to refuse, in consideration of the value of the public deposites they should receive, to issue or take any notes of a less denomination than *ten dollars*. When told, as he was, by some of the New York Merchants' Committee, that if "the Experiment" was long continued, the revenue would thereby be so much affected, that the deposites would be too inconsiderable to furnish any equivalent to a bank for foregoing the advantages of its circulation of small notes, the Secretary seemed incredulous as to any falling off of the revenue.

By the annexed statement, however—which a friend just from Washington obtained at the Treasury Department last Saturday—it is clear that the merchant's anticipation was prophetic; and the incredulity of the Secretary as much out of place as he himself is—

The Custom House receipts for the first quarter of 1833, were	$6,966,437
Do. first quarter 1834,	4,366,737
Diminution,	$2,599,700
The aggregate revenue, from all sources, for the first quarter of 1833,	$7,922,534
Do. do. 1834,	6,027,525
Diminution,	$1,895,0091
Sales of the Public Lands, for the first quarter of 1833,	$668,526
Do. do. 1834,	1,369,487
Excess of receipts from Public Lands,	$700,961

The general result is, that, notwithstanding an amount more than double of that received from the sale of the Public Lands for the first quarter of 1833, the whole revenue falls short, in the first quarter of 1834, nearly *two millions*; and that from the Custom House nearly *two millions six hundred thousand dollars*, of those received for the corresponding period of last year.

New York American.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode Island has surrendered its charter into the hands of the Legislature.

Report of the Bank Committee.—The Report consists chiefly of a discussion of the powers of the Committee, and a recital of the several attempts made by them to subject the Books of the Bank to an unqualified inspection, first, at the Banking house, and then at the hotel where the Committee lodged. It charges the Bank with disobedience to law, violation of the charter, and contempt of the authority of the House in resisting these attempts; and closes with the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That by the charter of the Bank of the United States, the right was expressly reserved to either House of Congress, by the appointment of a committee, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings, of the said Bank, as well as to ascertain if at any time it had violated its charter.

2. *Resolved*, That the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th of April, 1834, for the appointment of a committee with full powers to make the investigation embraced in said resolution, was in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said Bank and the power of this House.

3. *Resolved*, That the President and Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, by refusing to submit for inspection, the books and papers of the Bank, as called for by the Committee of the House of Representatives, have contemned the legitimate authority of the House, asserting for themselves powers and privileges not contemplated by the framers of their charter, nor in fairness deducible from any of the terms or provisions of that instrument.

4. *Resolved*, That either House of Congress had the right to *compel* the production of any such books and papers as have been called for by their committee, and also to *compel* said President and Directors to testify to such interrogatories as were necessary to a full and perfect understanding of the proceedings of the Bank at any period within the term of its existence.

5. *Resolved*, That the Speaker of this House do issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to arrest Nicholas Biddle, President, Manuel Eyre, Lawrence Lewis, Ambrose White, Daniel W. Cox, John Holmes, Charles Chauncey, John Goddard, John R. Neff, William Platt, Matthew Newkirk, James C. Fisher, John S. Henry, and John Sergeant, Directors of the Bank of the United States, and bring them to the Bar of this House, to answer for their contempt of its lawful authority.

The Report of the Minority of the Committee, (Messrs. E. Everett and Ellsworth,) was presented to the House at the same time with that of the majority. It, in like manner, contains a discussion of the powers of the Committee, as understood by the minority, and the reasons which led them to dissent from their colleagues, in their demand to have the books of the Bank carried out of the Banking house, or there submitted to inspection, except according to the requirement of the charter. The minority of the Committee have urged that, under the circumstances of the case, they did not feel themselves warranted in calling upon the Bank, voluntarily to co-operate in an inquisition, of which the object was directly or eventually to criminate its Directors and officers; and that, in insisting that the inspection of the books should be confined within the limits of the charter, the Committee of the Board of Directors was guilty of no contempt of the House.—we are sure carry internal ability, and will capable of considering the subject dispassionately.

It strikes us as somewhat singular, if the Directors of the Bank have, as is alleged by the majority, been guilty of a violation of the charter on the subject of the inspection of the books, that the committee did not recommend a *scire facias*, the process prescribed by law when the charter is alleged to be violated, and which would have given the parties implicated the benefit of *a trial by jury*; and would, on that ground, have been more in conformity with the spirit of our institutions, than the summary arrest and imprisonment of the Directors.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the course of yesterday's Debate, Mr. Clay having denounced, as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, the omission of the President of the United States to nominate to the Senate, for confirmation or rejection, the present Secretary of the Treasury and other officers, though the Senate has been now nearly six months in session; Mr. Webster rose, for the purpose of showing the views of this subject entertained by the great first President of the United States, and practised upon by every Administration in this Government, up to the beginning of the present. For this purpose, Mr. W. quoted from the record the following:

Message from the President of the United States, to the Senate of the United States:

UNITED STATES, JANUARY 9, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Among the persons appointed, during the last session, to offices under the National Government, there were some who declined serving. Their names and offices are specified in the first column of the foregoing list. I supplied these vacancies, agreeably to the Constitution, by temporary appointments, which you will find mentioned in the second column of the list. These appointments will expire with your present session, and indeed OUGHT NOT TO ENDURE LONGER THAN UNTIL OTHERS CAN BE REGULARLY MADE. For that purpose, I now nominate to you the persons named in the third column of the list, as being, in my opinion qualified to fill the offices opposite to their names in the first.

G. WASHINGTON.

Jackson Money.—We were yesterday shown a note for twenty dollars, on the *Glory Bank*. The vignette is a very appropriate one—the figure of a *Whole Hog!* The phraseology runs thus:

THE GLORY BANK,

In the City of Washington, promises to pay TWENTY DOLLARS IN GLORY to Martin Van Buren, or bearer, on demand. Washington, Jan. 1, 1834.
A. KENDALL, Cash. A. JACKSON, Pres't.

We learn with much astonishment, that even the partisans of the Albany Regency refuse to take these notes.—*Penn. Inq.*

Rail Road Stock.—The reserved Stock of the Rail Road Company, being near 1000 Shares, was yesterday morning offered to the Stockholders, and we understand about 2,400 Shares were subscribed for.

Charleston Mercury.

Hard Times.—We have never witnessed so much real distress in this country as exists at present:—money is exceedingly scarce, our Banks have heretofore been acting as if they were all obliged to wind up. They have withdrawn from circulation an immense deal of money; and are lending none. The Cape Fear Bank is re-chartered, it is true, but while the New State Bank is gathering specie to commence its business, this other Bank is afraid to put forth its notes lest they shall be used to take its gold and silver for the new Bank. The Capital of this new Bank, necessarily takes out of circulation for the present all that is paid in for their stock, so that the very measure that is intended for our relief, must produce a further distress before it can do us any good.

The United States Bank at Fayetteville is urging its collections, as it is obliged to do by the experiment of the present glorious administration.

Corn is at one dollar a bushel and *very hard* to get at that.

Flour is at $7 a barrel and scarce also. Many neighborhoods have to send 40 or 50 and sometimes 60 miles for their bread—and very few are able to raise money for that purpose—the consequence is, that there is much real suffering among the poor in some portions of the country.

Salisbury Watchman.

From the Salisbury Carolinian.

What with the scarcity of corn, the "removal of the deposites," and the removal of their *patrons!* there is *going to be* a hard season, we fear, upon Editors in North Carolina.

We have already heard the complaints of some of our brethren; and, as "misery loves company," we can tell them that we too have lately received a few very pithy epistles from Postmasters, informing us that our subscribers, Mr. Sneak and Mr. Sly, have "moved off, and you had best stop their papers." And the worst of it is, these tidings are received without the consolatory accompaniments of *the needful*.

We would not have it thought that we are lamenting the loss of so many *honorable* and *useful* citizens on our *own account*. It is for the State we grieve!—For Editors have no more right to complain of the derelictions of their *patrons*, than the poor mechanics of borrowed capital have to blame the removal of the deposites for their disasters. "Let these borrowers break!" says the President. And, let these Editors live upon type *pi* and printers' ink! say our liberal runaway subscribers.

No class of white men in society are so emphatically the servants of the "Sovereign People," as Editors of newspapers. They have to labor for all sorts of people, and put up with every kind of neglect and abuse. A great many subscribers seem to think that there is no reciprocal obligation between themselves and Editors; and it frequently happens that those who are the hardest to please are the slowest to pay.

Suppose the whole fraternity of Editors throughout the Union should, upon a signal which might easily be given by the numerous Heralds, Telegraphs, &c., suddenly cease from their labors. Only think what an awful eclipse would cover the land! It would be worse than a drought in July: for it would derange the whole economy of the nation. We do not advise the *immediate* adoption of this extreme measure, but merely allude to it as a thing that is practicable in order to open the eyes of the blind to their dependence upon us manufacturers of moral light.

For the present we will content ourselves with a simple PROTEST. (as protests are the fashion every day,)—fully determined, however, that, if means should fail to bring *us* the necessary supplies, we will then resort to the *ultima ratio* of Editorial sovereignty, by withholding supplies from our *patrons*.

EMIGRATION.

Heretofore the tide of emigration from this State to the west and the southwest has been periodical, but now it has become constant, and flows with continually increasing magnitude.

This is probably owing to the extreme scarcity of grain, which causes a great many to break off before the Fall, the usual season for moving.

There was, some years ago, in this county, a newly married couple, the better half of which was remarkably fond of sugar, and considered *store-keeping* as the *ne plus ultra* of human respectability and happiness—She said, one day, she wished there was no body in the State but her and Davy, (her husband;) they would then *keep store and eat sugar*. Despairing of realizing the wish here, they went to Tennessee, allured by the hopes that if they could not keep store, they might any how get plenty of maple sugar. We have understood that they have not yet reached the grand acme of their sublunary bliss; but, if they live a little longer, and things continue to go on here as they now do, the pair may find in North Carolina a clear field for store-keeping, without any opposition.

But really this is no subject to joke about. Our poor old State, our good old *unpretending* State, is undergoing a depletion which, unless checked, will prove fatal to the body politic.

We do most conscientiously believe that there is but one course of treatment that can be relied on for her restoration, and that is, in the first place, an *alterative*. We must begin by effecting a radical change in the Constitution. We must next prosecute an enlightened system of Internal Improvement. And last, though not least, we must establish schools throughout the State.

These three great objects of State policy are not named in the order of their comparative importance, but in the order in which we think they must, if at all, be accomplished. As far as practicable, we are willing to see them going forward *pari passu*, but it seems to us it would be best to begin "at the stump," clear the way, and take a fair start without the impediments of our present Constitution.

If the people of North Carolina were all instructed sufficiently to see their own true interest, they would amend the Constitution; they would have greater facilities for getting their produce to market; and they would have schools in abundance for educating their children. Are there not certain enlightened men in the State to guide those who are less favored by circumstances? To answer in the negative, would be an unjust aspersion upon the intelligence of the State.

Let all, then, who know how to appreciate the advantages of education, and of convenient channels for trade, unite in an energetic and persevering effort, and we shall soon see the whole aspect of our State changed from that of poverty and distress, into abundance, cheerfulness, and contentment.

By a wise change in the Constitution, a considerable sum of money may be saved annually, to appropriate to works of internal improvement.—These, by diminishing the cost of transportation, will stimulate agriculturists to increased exertions, enhance the value of all kinds of property, add to individual and to public wealth, and of course furnish abundant means of erecting schools throughout the community.

They cannot be too soon commenced, or prosecuted with too much vigor. Our resources are constantly flowing away, and each revolving year leaves us poorer than its predecessor. Our population is at this time more depressed, probably, than any other in the United States, and more so than they have ever been before. The whole State seems paralyzed—deprived, not only of excitement, but almost of all excitability. Men of enterprize and energy are every where beginning to despair: constantly some are emigrating—and, if the process continues a few years longer, the prolific old hive will be left to the entire possession of a parcel of miserable drones.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the citzens of Orange County was held at this place yesterday. Catlett Campbell, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dennis Heartt appointed Secretary.

Frederick Nash, Esq. in behalf of the committee, stated that finding their professional engagements would prevent their attention to the duties of their appointment, they had applied to the Rev. Dr. Caldwell to prepare the address for them, and moved that he might be permitted to report in their stead.

Leave being granted, the address was read by Dr. Caldwell.

The meeting was afterwards briefly addressed by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell and Priestly H. Mangum, Esq.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

1. *Voted*, as the sense of this meeting, That as the state of North Carolina is free from debt, and holds disposable funds to such an amount as eight hundred thousand dollars, more or less, the true economy and greatest practical wisdom of the State will consist in applying the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for effecting a passage by steam, over land and water, as shall be found most expedient from actual survey of able and enlightened engineers, between —— and ——.

2. *Voted*, That the aforementioned sum of 200,000 dollars ought to be appropriated, only upon the condition that it be met by a mutual subscription of at least 300,000, dollars to be made, and truly to be furnished, by individual capitalists, or corporations, or States, towards the construction of such works as shall be necessary to the accomplishment of the object.

3. *Voted*, That it be recommended to our Legislature, at its next sessions in the city of Raleigh, to appoint a Board of Commissioners for supervising and carrying into effect this enterprise, deemed by us all important to the state.

4. *Voted*, That such responsible characters, conspicuous for integrity, spirited in action, and of practical information, ought to be selected to constitute the Board of Commissioners, as shall worthily fix the confidence of the people of the state, that the funds shall be faithfully and economically applied and managed for the purpose proposed.

5. *Voted*, That, for assuring this great object, two-thirds of the Board of Commissioners shall be subscribers and owners of stock, to the amount at least of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

6. *Voted*, That if, upon examination by the Board of Commissioners and Engineers, it shall appear that the object cannot be effected by the subscription of two hundred thousand dollars on the part of the state, then the State of N. Carolina will hold itself released from all subscriptions whatever, and will be free to withdraw from all connexion with the *enterprize*.

7. *Voted*, That should the enterprise be commenced according to the conditions here stated and prescribed, it be considered as a duty of the Board of Commissioners to publish a report every week in the newspaper of the state, exhibiting as circumstantially as may be the progress made by them in the accomplishment of the work.

8. *Voted*, That the terms and conditions expressed in the afore recited articles, shall be considered by us, voters and citizens of the County of Orange, as instructions on our part, to our Senator and members of the House of Commons in the next sessions of the Assembly of the State.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Rev. Dr. Caldwell for the able address which had been read.

The thanks of the meeting were also tendered to the chair.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Caldwell be requested to furnish a copy of the address, and that it, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the Hillsborough Recorder and Chapel Hill Harbinger.

The meeting then adjourned.

A striking contrast.—The following is from the United States Gazette of Thursday.

"A friend who came into Albany last week from Schoharie county, mentions to us that the passengers were frequently invited to turn out and help the driver to get the stage through the snow drifts; and it was added, that a woman, on Thursday, the 15th of May, in attempting to go from one dwelling to another, on the Haledan barracks, became chilled, stopped on the road, and was frozen to death."

On Thursday the 22d (just one week after the above intense cold,) the heat was such in this city as to be quite oppressive. At sunrise the thermometer was up to 70, at 4 o'clock P. M. it stood at 84, and at 8 o'clock P. M. at 80.

The contrast was almost as great, however, between the weather here on the 15th and on the 22d, the difference of temperature, in the mornings of those two days being no less than forty degress!—*Nat. Int.*

A gentleman from Booker's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small Gold Terrapin, taken from the mine; for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance, it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines coated with metalic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gaseous state, and if so gold may be; and in that way this curious little Terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal? The extraordinary price offered for this nondescript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation.

Lynchburg Vir.

"We hope he will do it."—The New Hampshire Patriot, in speaking of Mr. Taney, says—"He is *constitutionally* Secretary of the Treasury, until the close of the present session—and should the opposition Senators again abuse their trust by rejecting his nomination, the President can put him in office to the end of another session, and we *hope he will do it*."

The Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot is also a Senator of the United States, and noted *Isaac Hill*, and if any thing additional were needed to prove his utter unworthiness of the station to which the spirit of the nation has raised him, it would be furnished by this open renunciation, at the shrine of Power, of the dignity and co-ordinate authority of the august body to which he belongs.—*N. Y. American.*

The Richmond Enquirer would assume, fain pass for a journal which abides the laws, and willing to adhere to and abide by their decision. Yet see the use it used by that journal in reference to the highest law tribunals of this land. Speaking of a rumor that the President would cause a *scire facias* to be sued out by the Bank of the United States, the Enquirer says:

We doubt much the efficacy of such a writ. It would give the Bank a handle for new suits and additional pressure on the People—but of what avail would be this process? The Bank would "be sued out of the Circuit Court of the District of Pennsylvania"—and "the final judgment" would "be examinable into by writ of error in the Court of the U. States." But if any one cares for strict justice, in such a case, from these premises, he has a more sanguine temperament than we pen to possess. The case ought to be carried to the great tribunal of the People—and *it be decided!*

And if justice is not to be expected in such a Court as that in which John Marshall *shall* presides, does the Richmond Enquirer honestly believe that it can be in a heated partisan appeals to the people of the Court, combining so thoroughly as it does the Supreme Court of the U. States, the element of independence—whose judges are permanent, with salaries that cannot be diminished, and without any connexion with politics—cannot be trusted in cases where strict legal rights are in question—where a penal clause in the charter of a great and rich, and therefore powerful, and noxious, corporation is to be, through such a tribunal, applied—what is to be hoped from discussion, in which ignorance, prejudice, and self-interest, will combine to pervert the truth, and where Judges are thirteen millions instead of seven grave personages acting under the sanction of an oath? We ask the Richmond Enquirer to answer these questions, not as a political editor, but as an honest man; and to reconcile his answer as such, with the unbounded expression of distrust in, and contempt of the Supreme Court of the United States exhibited in the paragraph we have quoted.

N. Y. Amer.

M'LEAN MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Northern Banner, in publishing the proceedings which will be found in another column, makes the following remarks:

"We publish in this paper the proceedings of one of the largest Democratic meetings ever held in this county or any other in this state. The voice for John M'Lean was overwhelming, and proves that we have not been mistaken in the estimates we have before made. The stand taken in this meeting was open, temperate, manly, dignified, and we trust that its moral force will be felt far beyond the limits of Bradford county. We wish the old Democrats of the state and Union could have witnessed the unanimity and firmness and confidence evinced by the Democratic brethren of this county at their meeting. *It is decisive* as to the course, and we *consider it a sufficient* warrant for us to hoist the banner of the party with the name of our candidate JOHN M'LEAN inscribed upon it, and we call upon all the true hearted democrats, upon every friend of his country, upon every lover of peace and good order, to rally to *its support*. We will be enthusiastic, but we think we see in the election of John M'Lean, the only cure for the disease of the country, the only salvation for our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people.

FOREIGN.

New York, May 3.

By the *Napoleon*, there are dates from London to the 24th ult.

Parliament reassembled on the 15th. Mr. O'Connell made a long speech on the 22d in favor of a repeal of the Irish Union. He was to be replied to by Mr. S. Rice.

The Ministry had entered with zeal on some important measures, viz.—the commutation of tithes—for the abolition of church rates, a tax particularly odious to dissenters, who were made to contribute for the repairs of churches in which they do not worship—for a system of national education, &c.

An immense meeting of the Trades, estimated in number, the *Times* estimates, to consist of *thirty thousand*, paraded London, and Westminster with flags and banners, on the 22d, in order to petition the King for the mitigation of the Sentence of the *Dorchester rioters*. Every preparation was made by the authorities to preserve the peace, and the meeting passed off quietly, and without effecting its object—it having been advised to refuse to receive a petition from a multitude, or a deputation thereof, while the multitude were assembled and in motion, as if to overawe the Throne.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 22.

The sales on Saturday were 1500 bales; Monday, 2000; Tuesday 1000, and to-day, 1000, with a very flat market. Prices, with the exception of good American, ½d per lb. lower. Several vessels with Cotton from the U. States, have arrived last week.

We are credibly informed, says the Columbia *Hive*, that for a day or two past Fodder has been sold at two dollars per bundle, Fodder at two dollars twenty five cents per hundred.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1834.

The Execution.—On Friday last, at the jail in this town, Benjamin F. Seaborn suffered the dreadful sentence of the law for the crime of which he had been convicted—the crime of Arson in setting fire to the Store of Edward Smith of Raleigh, after having robbed it of a large amount of money. To the great surprise of every one, a few moments before his execution, he caused to be read, the following paper, which he had prepared only two before, making a full confession of his guilt:

Fellow Citizens.—I will never die with a lie on my lips. I do declare to you all that I am guiltless of the crime I have to die for. I tell all I did it. I got in with a key that was hanging up in the place where I slept. This is the way I got into the store room; and I got all the money I took with the exception of some silver. My friends, I tell you the truth—the Negro is innocent of knowing any thing about it; for I told him a lie to screen myself. I set the Store on fire with a Candle. It was the devil that made me do it and nothing else but the devil; and he had like to have made me die with the excuse that Harry Smith made the money. There was no one else that had any hand in it but myself. I don't know anything about who did do the other Fires that have been since I was put in Jail. This I want to lay open to the World. This is the truth. The last exertion I made was to try and get the people to save me reprieved. I will not die with suspicion resting on any one else. I will not. I did do it and no one else; though I gave up all the money and know any thing about, without it was what I spent. This is the truth and nothing but the truth—so help me God.

F. B. SEABORN.

Seaborn's confession was entirely unexpected, as he had not only made a most solemn assertion of innocence at the time sentence was passed, a few weeks ago, but he had on various occasions since, persisted in that assertion. We understand that he professed himself ready to die, and had received the Communion at the hands of one of the Ministers who had been so often with him during the last few weeks. We are informed that he exhibited great calmness at the awful period.

Thus, at the early age of 27, has terminated the existence of a man, who might have made a useful and respectable member of society; and in his course he has afforded another exemplification of the truth, that the criminal becomes such by degrees; that it is the first act of minor turpitude which is to be avoided, as leading to innumerable others.

There was a great concourse of people present on the occasion; and it is proper we should do them the justice to say, that we did not see any disorder or intemperance in the streets during the day.

The County Court for this County is now in session.

Temperance Meeting.—We are requested to state, that a meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church, at candle light on to-morrow evening, to which all who feel an interest in the subject are invited.

We had extremely heavy rains here on Monday last, and in the neighborhood they were attended with violent wind, which prostrated many trees, fences, and some outhouses. The river is rising rapidly.

We have been politely favoured with the following account of the recent meeting of the

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company held its annual meeting on Monday last. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

JAMES MEBANE, Esq. President.
NATHAN MENDENHALL, }
J. H. HALL, }
C. J. WILLIAMS, } *Directors.*
E. J. WINSLOW, }
GEO. McNEILL, *General Agent, Collector,* &c.

James Wyche, Esq., Superintendent of the Works, and who represented the State's stock, made a proposition to appropriate the whole of the Tolls for the ensuing year to the improvement of the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington. The proposition was not agreed to, but the Board was authorized to appropriate such part thereof as they may think necessary to remove the obstructions in the river.

It being estimated that the Gentlemen in and about Haywood, were desirous of forming a Company to improve the river above Fayetteville, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Wm. Johnson, Esq., of Anson county, C. J. Williams, Esq. of Haywood, and J. H. Hall, Esq., of Fayetteville, with power and authority to negotiate and agree for a surrender of the rights and privileges of this Company, in the river and its tributary streams above the mouth of Strode's ferry near Fayetteville.

The following commodities were returned as transported on the river the year ending the 1st instant:

Down.

3,195 bales Cotton,
2,150 barrels Flour,
116 barrels Spirits,
136 hhds. Tobacco,
417 bushels Grain,
1,558 casks Flaxseed, (7 bushels,)
$25 36 freight on articles not enumerated.

Up.

50,399 bushels Salt,
2,254 hhds. and pipes Merchandize,
3,495 barrels do.
353 tierces do.
310 tons Iron,
1,531 casks Lime,
$1,736 74 freight on articles not enumerated.

May 31, 1834.

We have received the "lists of Delinquent Lands in the counties of Greenbrier and Harrison, Va." as published by the auditor of the State of Virginia, showing the names of the owners of tracts, which may be redeemed at any time previous to the 1st. of October next. These lists will be presented at this office for the inspection of persons interested.

The New Bank.—We learn from the Raleigh Register that the amount of Stock subscribed to the new State Bank is 8,126 shares, equal to $812,600. Of these, 6,626 shares belong to individuals, and the remaining 1,500 to the State.

The first instalment (says the Register,) of $25 on each Share subscribed, being required to be paid on the day of meeting, the Stockholders came prepared to meet it; and so numerous were the instances in which *advance* payments were made, that but little doubt is entertained, that the Bank will be prepared to commence operations immediately after the receipt of the second instalment, on the 22d of August ensuing—to which day the Stockholders stand adjourned.

The salary of the President has been fixed at $2,000. That of the Cashier at $1,400.

The location of the Branches has not yet been arranged.

Hard Times among the Printers.—We regret to announce the discontinuance within a few days of two of the papers published in this State. The Salisbury Journal, which has been issued for nearly nine years past, and the Elizabeth City Star, which has also existed for several years, have expired for want of patronage. During the past year, no less than 5 other N. C. newspapers have stopped from the same cause—the "Union" at Washington, "Advocate" at Elizabeth City, "Reflector" at Pittsborough, "Constitutionalist" at Raleigh and "Herald" at Windsor—in all, seven newspaper deaths in twelve months. During the same period, only one new one, "the Harbinger," has been established. There are now only 21 weekly (one semi-monthly) newspapers published in the State.

Col. Philo White of Salisbury, N. C. late U. S. Special Navy Agent at Valparaiso, has returned to this country in the frigate Potomac, after an absence of nearly four years.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Debery for the transmission, at different times, of numerous public documents.

The next Presidency.—There are numerous indications in the Washington Globe, of an intention to desert Van Buren as *the* Candidate for the Presidency; and to set up Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, whose chief claims to the office rest on the doubtful and disputed fact of his having killed Tecumseh, and having written the Sunday Mail Report, which it is notorious he did *not* write, but the authorship of which he was willing enough to claim. He is in fact without capacity for or claim to the office, and his private character is bad. But what are all these things to the Globe and the Kitchen Cabinet, so that they may, through him, perpetuate their ill gotten and worse used power? They find that Van Buren's chance is hopeless, and he is no longer worth a thought of these patriots.

The latest information from Mr. Madison, we are happy to learn, left him convalescent, with strong hopes of his recovery from his late severe attack of disease.

CONGRESS.—The business of the past week has neither been very interesting or important.

The Senate has decided that Mr. Robbins, the opposition Senator from Rhode Island, is entitled to his seat, which was contested by Mr. Potter.

The House of Representatives has ordered 30,000 copies of the Bank Reports to be printed.

The Kentucky Election is still under debate.

The principal business before the Senate on the 26th, was the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the message of the President concerning the United States Bank, and the Pension Books. After debate, in which Mr Kane, Mr. Bibb, Mr. Wright, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Forsyth, took part, the resolutions reported by the Committee as amended, were agreed to in the following form:

Resolved, That the Department of War is not warranted in appointing pension agents in any State or Territory, where the Bank of the United States, or one of its branches, has been established; except specially authorized by act of Congress.

Resolved, That the act of Congresss, "for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution," passed on the 15th of May, 1828, and the act supplementary to that act, passed on the 7th of June, 1832, are properly acts providing for the payment of Military Pensions.

Resolved, That no power is conferred by any law upon the Department or Secretary of War, to remove the agency for the payment of pensioners under the said act of the 7th June, 1832, and the funds, books, and papers, connected with that agency, from the Bank of the United States, and to appoint other agents to supersede that Bank in the payment of such pensioners.

Of the nominations of Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the part of the United States, recently made by the President of the United States to the Senate, the following were comfirmed on Thursday last, viz: Joseph White, Saul Alley, Charles McAllester.

The Senate, in its session on Executive business on the 28th, confirmed Roberts Vaux as a Director of the Bank of the United States, and rejected Henry Horn for the same office; and also rejected the nomination of Martin Gordon as Collector of New Orleans. The nomination of Mahlon Dickerson, was confirmed as Minister to Russia.

In the Senate, on the 28th, Mr. Clay gave notice that he should, the next day, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, re-affirming the vote of the Senate that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States were insufficient and unsatisfactory, and directing that, after the 1st day of July next, the moneys collected and received by the United States shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States and its Branches, in conformity to the provisions of the 16th section of the Act of Congress by which that Bank was incorporated.

Mr. Clay accordingly submitted his resolution on the 28th; Mr. Benton moved that it be not received; which motion was negatived, 25 votes to 18.

UNION ENGINE COMPANY.

2d Anniversary, *May* 29, 1834.

The following were chosen officers for the ensuing year, from this day:

AMOS KIMBALL, Capt.
NEILL McNAIR, 1st. Lieut.
A. McKENZIE, 2d Lieut.
W. C. COOK, 3d Lieut.
R. W. KING, Secretary.
C. S. BRAY, Treasurer.

Gen. McDuffie, of the House of Representatives, we are sorry to say, has been obliged, by ill health, to abandon his seat, for the present at least, and retire to his native air. On his passing through Lynchburg, (Va.) on the 17th instant, he was invited to a Public Dinner. In his Letter declining the honor, now for the second time tendered to him by the citizens of Lynchburg, the General says—

"Nothing but the hope of overcoming a most depressing complaint, under which my system is sinking, by a genial climate, entire mental relaxation, and habitual exercise, could have induced me to abandon my post in Congress at such a crisis as the present, although I believe that the great struggle between Liberty and Despotism has been substantially decided, and that we may now mingle our congratulations for Freedom restored and Tyranny overthrown. My physicians have advised me that the total absence of all occasions of mental excitement is indispensable to my recovery."

Internal Improvement.—We rejoice to find that our citizens are turning their attention to the Waccamaw and Cape-Fear Canal and Rail Road, with a view to a communication with the Yadkin in that direction. The unwillingness to co-operate with us, manifested by those whom we supposed most interested in the Raleigh Rail Road and other improvements in that quarter, has very naturally brought about this diversion of public sentiment in favor of the former.

Wilmington Press.

Almost a Fight.—Two members of Congress, Harry Cage and F. E. Plummer, have passed communications introductory to a duel, on account of some personal allusion, in debate, by the latter to the former. Plummer accepted the challenge on condition that the meeting should be deferred 'till the session closed, and his return to Mississippi—this not being acceded to, the matter is dropped.—The gentlemen both belong to Mississippi.—*Wilmington Press.*

New York, May 25.

Robbery of the Mail.—The Eastern Mail due here on Saturday, was stolen from the stage on Friday night, near Norwalk, and robbed to an extent not yet known.—The following note, from the Post Office, furnishes all the particulars of this transaction yet ascertained:

Post Office, New York, May 25.

Robbery of the Mail.—On the morning of the 24th instant, between 3 and 4 o'clock, about a mile east of Norwalk, Conn., the large portmanteau, containing the Eastern Mail, was taken from the stage, and carried into a field, cut open and robbed of the principal part of its contents. The Boston packages, containing the valuable letters, were broken open. Bills of exchange, checks, and notes, were found lying with the letters, but no bank notes. The Portmanteau was found yesterday, at noon, and brought to the post office last night about twelve o'clock.

Suspicions rest upon two persons, recently inmates of the State prison, who were seen in that neighborhood in the afternoon previous to the robbery, but were missing yesterday.

From the Kanawha, (Va.) Banner, May 22.

CHOLERA.

We regret to say that a few cases of this scourge have recently happened amongst us. So far as we can learn there have been four cases, all of which proved fatal; two were cases of men who came here sick on board of steamboats and died shortly after. One of these is said to have been habitually imtemperate. The others were cases of blacks, who were sick but a short time.—We are happy to state that our physicians regard these as accidental cases only, and that they afford no evidence of the regular approach of the disease.

New York, May 26.

Naval.—The U. States frigate *Potomac*, J. Downes, Esq. Commander, arrived in Boston on Friday, from the East Indies, after an absence of two years and a half.

The U. States ship *Peacock*, David Geissenger, Esq. Commander, arrived in this port yesterday, from a cruize in India, and last from Rio Janeiro.—*E. A. Brown Charge our d'Affaires* at Brazil, came passenger in the Peacock.

The cruise of the Potomac has been an extensive one. She was originally intended to relieve the Guerriere in the Pacific; but her destination, on the eve of sailing, was so far altered, by the Department, as to direct her to take an easterly route, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope and the Sunda Isles, and China, and after performing special duties assigned her in that quarter, to repair to her station in the Pacific. She has completed a circumnavigation of the Globe, and run, by log, more than sixty-one thousand miles, and been five hundred and fourteen days at sea. During this long period, she has never had a spar carried away, nor a man seriously injured by casualty on board, nor have all hands been called at night, but in one instance.

DEPARTED, on Thursday morning last Steamer Henrietta, and returned on Saturday evening.
ARRIVED, on Friday evening last, Steamer John Walker.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to May 28.

Brig Industry from Liverpool. Schooners Ann Smith from Philadelphia, Alert from Nassau, N. P

For Sale,

ONE half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

June 2, 1834. 87-4w.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Citizens of this Town friendly to the re-election of James Seawell, Esq., assembled in the Town Hall on Monday the 26th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., Dr. Benjamin Robinson was called to the chair, and Isham Blake, Jr. appointed Secretary. The meeting being called to order,

On motion of Warren Winslow, Esq., a committee of seven persons was appointed by the chair, to draw up resolutions expressing the sentiments of this meeting, viz. Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, Esek Arnold, Joseph Baker, Col. J. W. Cochran, Warren Winslow, E. W. Willkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqrs. The committee after retiring for a few moments, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That we approve of the course of conduct pursued by our Representative, JAMES SEAWELL, Esq., in the last Legislature, and that his untiring zeal and perseverance in the cause of Internal Improvements, merit our warmest approbation; and that we will use all honourable means to effect his re-election.

2d. *Resolved*, That while local policy and the general improvement of the condition of the citizens of the State, are primary objects of consideration with this meeting, yet, in the present crisis of affairs, National Politics ought not to be lost sight of: and that we deem it proper, on the present occasion, to state, that we are decidedly opposed to the election of any man to represent us in either branch of the State Legislature, who is friendly to the re-election of the Hon. Bedford Brown.

3d. *Resolved*, That a general Committee of Vigilance be appointed, with power to add to their number if deemed necessary, and to appoint subcommittees, and to do generally, all things necessary to carry into effect the foregoing Resolutions.

On motion of Esek Arnold, Esq., the chair appointed an Executive Committee consisting of the following persons.

James H. Dickson, Esek Arnold, E. J. Hale, J. W. Cochran, Warren Winslow, Lewis S. Belden, Neill McNair, Alex. McKenzie, Isham Blake Jr. Oliver P. Stark, John Carney, George W. Hutton, Barnum Beach, John H. Hall, Joseph Baker, George C. Hall, Samuel T. Hawley, William C. Cook, Jones Fuller, C. T. Stuart, Neill Johnson, John Lippitt, Edward W. Willkings, William Nott, Hervey Leete.

On motion of Col. Joshua W. Cochran,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

On motion of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, this meeting was adjourned.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, *Chairman.*
ISHAM BLAKE, Jr., *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To Jas. Seawell & Thos. L. Hybart, Esq's.

Gentlemen: Your names have been presented to the community as candidates for a seat in the next General Assembly of this State, and as it is important that those who are *represented* should clearly know the sentiments of the *representative*, on questions of National and State policy, you are respectfully requested to answer the following questions:

First—Are you for or against the Administration of General Jackson?

Secondly—Are you for or against a re-charter of the Bank of the United States?

Thirdly—Are you in favor of prosecuting works of internal improvements in this State?

These questions are propounded to you in a spirit of friendship and candour, with the hope that they may be responded to in a like manner. They are subjects in which the citizens of this community feel a deep interest. A free expression of your opinions in relation to them will oblige

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Hale:—Your Correspondent "Go ahead" seems to be appropriately named. In his zeal to show his friend and wound his enemies, he does not hesitate to go ahead of the truth. He says, and truly says Gen. Jackson is not before the people for any office, "but makes the assertion that Martin Van Buren is." Now will he be so good as to *come back* to the truth, and tell what Martin Van Buren is a candidate for? tell us where, or by whom he has been announced to the American people as a candidate for their suffrages? we wait for his reply. "Go ahead" asks why do not the enemies of Mr. S. come out under their true colours? He is answered they have, they have done so boldly and fearlessly; they have announced Mr. Hybart as their candidate of the Jackson party, they have not attempted as the Bank party have done to put their candidate on a rail road with the hope of riding him into the Legislature. Query, will Mr. "go ahead" inform us how many who support the *rail road* nomination are the *subscribing* friends of the rail road? Information is wanted. "Go ahead" says it is a hopeless cause which requires midnight caucusses to defend it. He is again informed that none such have been held by the Jackson party. A large portion of the friends of the Administration in this place are men who get their bread by the sweat of their brow, who, when the toils of the day are over feel themselves at liberty to meet and consult about the means of preserving their liberties; they hold no *salaried offices* which enables them to lounge away an afternoon, or attend public meetings to hear and make long speeches; they have exercised, and will continue to exercise the right of freemen, to assemble where, and when it bests suits them, to adopt measures in support of an Administration of their choice.

A JACKSON MAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I have lately had frequent occasions to visit the Jail of Cumberland County, and justice demands that great commendation should be given to the Sheriff and his Jailer, Mr. F. Moore; I have been in many prisons before in different States and have never yet seen one in better order, or under better discipline. C.

June 2d, 1834.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On a recent occasion indulging in a ramble, not merely for the purpose of changing my situation, but for that of enjoying pleasure from viewing the late annual miracle in the surrounding scenery of nature, I adopted the conclusion of taking notes of some of my thoughts on the occasion. As I had seen it asserted, that "a thought recollected after a certain period is one worth recording." Having arrived at a favourable point, and whilst indulging in some such sensations as arise from beholding objects in which beauty, art and mystery are blended, the sentiment that "variety is the soul of bliss," struck my mind with an unusual degree of force. I attempted, forthwith, to ascertain its truth or falsehood thus: If this declaration is applicable to man in his present state of existence, and taken in an unqualified sense, without confining it to a certain arrangement of particular things, different from what is presented in general, it would be difficult to conceive why man should not be happy; that is, if happiness and bliss are synonymous.—For to what point will we go, or what station shall we occupy, that will not afford a variety? It is unnecessary to go on a long and arduous pilgrimage to distant climes, to examine vast bodies of water, their apparently boundless prospects, their appearances in calms and storms, their multiplicity of inhabitants, or lofty mountains, deep valleys, gentle hills, extensive plains, cultivated fields, groves of wood, populous towns, uninhabited wilds, different species of trees, plants, animals, minerals, &c. &c. Need we go in search of such scenes and objects and by contrasting or comparing them endeavor to form a variety? No. It is only necessary to look attentively around from any point we may chance to occupy, and one, if not several things may be discovered that "we never saw before," or, if seen, was unheeded. "There is probably no two things, however small, and even of the same species, that are, in all respects, alike. Some peculiarity in form, feature, color, magnitude, or property, enter into their composition so as to form a difference. What then must be the endless, the infinite variety embraced even in those things that immediately surround us? In addition to these, almost every thing appears to be changing from one condition to another, and nothing appears fixed or immutable, unless it be the regular revolution of things." EMBRYO.

MARRIED,

At Champlain, Guilford County, N. C. by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Mr. ELAM SIMMONS of Montgomery County, to Miss MARY A. SHELLY, of the former County.

DIED,

At Mary's Grove, (his seat) in the County of Burke, N. C. the Rev. ROBERT MILLER of the Episcopal Church, aged 75 years and ten months. He had been sick only about five days. On the morning before his death, he requested a member of his family to read the Collect and Epistle, and sing the 147th Hymn. He seemed to join in this service, with the most profound devotion, although his body was tortured, and fast yielding to the power of disease.

Mr. Miller was a native of Scotland, (we believe of Dundee,) but had spent the most, or nearly the whole of his life, after coming of age, in this country, and chiefly in this State. He was much beloved and respected by his numerous acquaintances, and will be greatly lamented by the Church to which he belonged and to all who knew him.—But we hope some one who knew his great merit as a Preacher and a man, will do more minute justice to this most excellent character.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9¼. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11 a 11½. Corn $1 10. Flaxseed. $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, (none.) Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14 a 10

The Annual Meeting

OF the SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY will be holden at St. John's Church, on Monday, 9th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Former Subscribers to this Institution, and all those interested in its prosperity, are respectfully invited to attend.

June 2.

Masonic Notice.

THE Members of PHŒNIX LODGE No. 8, are required to attend a regular meeting of the Lodge, at Mason Hall, on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock.

H. McLEAN, *Sec'y.*

June 2, 1834.

J. Campbell

HAVING disposed of one half of his Stock in Trade, to Mr. Warren Prior, the business at present, is conducted under the firm of Campbell and Prior.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to close his accounts of long standing, requests all persons having demands to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

June 2d. 87-3w.

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to housework, and another a good size for a nurse or waiter, also a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.

June 2, 1834 87tf.

Notice to Contractors

FOR Rail Road Timbers, that their engagements must be complied with, and that the materials are now wanted by the Company; it is therefore hoped that Contractors will not delay in complying with this request, but will forthwith make delivery of the Timbers for which they are under an engagement.

J. SEAWELL, *Pres't R. R. Co.*

June 2, 1834.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.

June 2. 87tf.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who has a good English education, and can come well recommended is desirous of getting a situation in a Store, either in town or country. He is about 25 years of age.—Apply at this Office.

June 2, 1834. 87-3w.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Robeson County, N. C. on the 27th inst., a negro man who calls himself PETER, about six feet high, slender made, and very dark complexion. He states that he was sold a short time since to a Negro Trader from the West, (whose name he does not recollect,) by John McQueen of Marlborough District, S. C. and formerly belonged to Col. D. McQueen of this County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law prescribes.

JOHN A. ROWLAND, *Jailer.*

Lumberton, May 27, 1834. 87-3w.

REAL ESTATE AND *PERSONAL PROPERTY,*

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON 17th JUNE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed and made by Edm'd Blake, will be sold the following property:—

One tract Land of 16½ acres, known as Leonard's Brick Yard.
One tract Land, 10½ do. on the Wilmington Road, nearly opposite the above.
One tract do. 223 do. on Sandy Run, 5 miles from Town.
One lot containing half an acre near the Jail.
One lot on Dick Street, nearly opposite Mr. Willkings' residence, with a large new two story Ware House.
The Store on Person Street, with the advantage of the lease unexpired.

—ALSO—

The entire stock of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, *HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Salt, Iron, Castings, Groceries, Crockery and Glass, &c. &c.*

TERMS.—Of Real Estate 6 and 12 months, of Personal Property 3 and 6 months, for approved notes at Bank.

AUGUSTUS W. STEEL, *Trustee.*
WILLKINGS & CO., *Aucts.*

Fayetteville, June 2, 1834. 87 2w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Edmund Blake, by Note or Account, are requested to call and pay the same before the first of August, or suit will be instituted against them.

AUGUSTUS W. STEEL, *Trustee.*

June 2, 1834. 87 4w.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by James Jones to Thos Sandford, for the benefit of his creditors, the Subscribers will commence selling the stock of said Jones, on Wednesday, June 11th, 1834. The stock consists of a large and well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Printed Muslins, Book, Mull, Cambric and Swiss Muslins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Domestic Plaids, Bed Ticking, &c &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

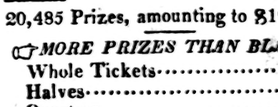
GROCERIES, CROCKERY WARE, *Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.*

The above sale will be continued from day to day. As the Stock is large Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend.

Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

June 3, 1834. 87 2wi



SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE medicinal virtues of which have been tested by the reclaimed health of hundreds who have visited them, will be opened for the reception Board, &c. as usual, viz:—Grown persons, $1 per day. Children and Servants, half price. Horses 75 cents per day.—A reasonable deduction will be made for families by the month.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren Co. May 24, 1834.

N. B. There will be a BALL at the Springs on the 9th of July next. Great pains have been taken to procure Music for the occasion, and it will be such as is rarely heard in this section of country.

(87-5t.) A. J.

☞ The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Tarboro' Free Press, Elizabeth City Star, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Beacon, will insert the above weekly, for five weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

A. J.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

1st Class—High and Low System.

TO BE DRAWN AT SALISBURY,

On the 10th day of July.

CAPITAL $3,000!

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$3,000	is	$3,000
5	" of	1,000	is	5,000
4	" of	500	is	2,000
5	" of	300	is	1,500
10	" of	200	is	2,000
50	" of	100	is	5,000
60	" of	50	is	3,000
100	" of	20	is	2,000
250	" of	10	is	2,500
20,000	" of	4 70	is	94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to $120,000

☞*MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!*

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves.....2
Quarters.....1

Mode of Drawing:

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $4 70 in another; they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low; and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, are high. The prizes of $4 70 to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of $3,000. The prizes of $4 70 will be payable in tickets in the next scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per centum.

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

STEVENSON & POINTS' OFFICE,
(White Row, Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

STEVENSON & POINTS,
Managers, Salisbury, N. C.

May 17, 1834. 87-td.

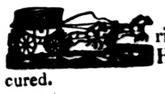


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

April 15, 1834. E. J. HALE.

For Liverpool,

TO SAIL BY THE 20TH OF MAY,

THE fine new Ship Eliza & Susan, is now receiving freight for Liverpool. For terms, apply to

J. K. McILHENNY, *Wilmington,*
or O. P. STARK, *Fayetteville.*

April 21, 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Cerroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf



DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, [illegible] of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.



NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash.*

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.

March 24. 77-tf.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,

Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. [illegible] Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DARLEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

To Journeymen Hatters.

ONE or two good workmen that can make Hats without the aid of ardent spirits, can have steady employ and good wages, by applying at my Shop, one and a quarter miles West of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

DAVID GEE.

May 16, 1834. 85-3t.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11. 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,

For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c. such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. [58-*tf.*]

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Bailey, moved to the Store recently occupied by and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, *GROCERIES, &c. &c.*

All of which he is determined to sell at the possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSON. 66tf

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,

Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 76tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and has constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of the first quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person street, below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The Lands in Cumberland are well known, being formerly held and owned by Captain Lon[illegible] east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons thinking to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands he within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are very level and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres which is arable land, and under a tolerable state of cultivation, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Old Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Tan Yard, Warehouse and other Warehouses, Also, Wharf above the Ferry landing and one half of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also a lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Family Mansion, a new and commodious building near the mount and about a *mile from the Town* [illegible] with all the *improvements upon* the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in any part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two *miles from Lumberton,* being good piny land and containing *540* acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given to early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three of the

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MCLEAN.

March 22, 1834. 77tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the NEEDFUL, respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Winslow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him. 79tf.

March 10.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, *hereby* gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

Cochran, McNab & Co.

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Cochran & Munroe, who are hereby authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
JOHN McNAB,
ARCH'D MUNROE.

May 19. 85

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,

Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25. 77tf